

HATCHET

Summer Record

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1973

VOLUME 70, NUMBER 1



Photo by Budd Gray



Photo by Budd Gray

Inside . . .

- **ABOVE:** Watergate continues to dominate the news. Commentary is found on pages 4-5.
- **LEFT:** Out of gas? Responsibility for the fuel shortage is debated on page 4.
- **BELOW:** The Allman Brothers/Grateful Dead concert offered more than music. A review is on page 6.



Photo by Max Hirshfeld

New Med. School, Library Finished

by Michael Kushner
Hatchet Staff Writer

Construction has been completed on two major additions to the GW campus — the new University Library at 22nd and H Streets and the new Medical School facility, Ross Hall, and the adjoining Paul Himmelfarb Health Sciences Library, bounded by 23rd and 24th and H and Eye Streets.

The new \$26 million medical structure replaces the old 1337 H St. building, which dated to 1902, and provided only a one-room library. Dr. James Feffer, medical center dean, termed the old building "a miserable educational environment" and noted, "We literally didn't have a library in the old school."

Facilities in Ross Hall include a 300-seat auditorium, smaller seminar rooms and a lecture-laboratory in an amphitheater setting. Its proximity to the University Hospital and Clinic will be beneficial in introducing medical students to clinical work earlier in their education, according to Feffer. The structure allows GW to increase the freshman class from 120 to 150 students.

The Himmelfarb Library, adjoining Ross Hall, will house 80,000 volumes and 1,500 periodical subscriptions. There will be facilities for individual use of audio-visual equipment and audio-visual communication with the National Library in Bethesda, Maryland. The new library will seat 400 students.

The new University library, an eight-story structure, including the basement, which will house audio-visual equipment, has been designed to meet the University's needs for 25 years, according to Rupert Woodward, library director. Cost of the library was approximately \$10 million. Eventually it will house 950,000 volumes when the sixth and seventh floors, now being used for office space, are converted to stack floors. The old library contained 450,000 books and 3,000 periodical subscriptions.

Moving the books was facilitated by removing half the staircases from one of the old stack stairwells to form a simulated elevator shaft leading to a hole in the roof. This allowed a crane to lower an elevator platform down the shaft to haul the books out to moving trucks.

The audio-visual facility, which will not go into operation until the fall semester, will contain, in addition to microfilm, areas for listening to and recording tapes and a group listening-viewing room. Woodward said there eventually would be a central audio broadcasting facility with 40 listening locations and nine channels with a scheduled program listing.

Presently, bound periodicals will occupy the third floor, with the fourth and fifth devoted to book stacks. The first floor will contain reference materials, the card catalogue, and the bibliography collection. Each floor will contain eight group study rooms for three or four people. Additionally, on each stack floor there will be around 40 individual closed studies for faculty and grad students. Typing rooms for students and coin-operated photocopiers will be on each stack floor.



The new GW Medical School as seen from 23rd and H streets.

No Indictments in Rape Case

by Michael Drezin
Associate Editor

A federal grand jury, which probed charges that GW officials aided the defense of a Washington youth accused of sexually assaulting two coeds, refused to lodge criminal charges against any of the persons it had been investigating.

The investigation was prompted by Assistant U. S. Attorney Herbert Hoffman's claim that GW officials aided in the defense of accused rapist Santionta C. Butler. Hoffman's allegation was made after Butler was acquitted on charges of raping one student and forcing another to commit oral sodomy.

GW President Lloyd H. Elliott, commenting on the grand jury's

decision, said in a prepared statement: "From the earliest events surrounding this case, the University has acted openly and honestly in all regards. The findings of the grand jury confirm this responsible conduct."

The same grand jury also investigated, but refused to indict, Hoffman and D. C. Sex Squad Det. Frederick A. Cain after Butler said that a confession he made before the grand jury was made because they had coerced him.

Neither Cain nor prosecutor Hoffman, who tried the case last November and made the charge against GW, could be reached for comment. Hoffman left the U.S. attorney's office in April, entering

private practice in Washington.

According to court sources close to the investigation, the grand jury heard about 30 witnesses during a three-month period and deliberated more than four hours before reaching its decision.

The grand jury voted on May 3, after considering possible infractions of five separate offenses: obstruction of justice, perjury, conspiracy, false declaration, misprision (failure to report knowledge) of a felony and prevention of communication necessary for investigative purposes.

According to court sources, at least five persons from campus security appeared before the grand jury. They were: Security Investi-

See GRAND JURY, p. 3

MED SCHOOL ADMISSION PROBLEMS?

EuroMed
may offer RX via
overseas training

For the session starting Fall, 1973, the European Medical Students Placement Service, Inc. will assist qualified American students in gaining admission to recognized overseas medical schools.

And that's just the beginning.

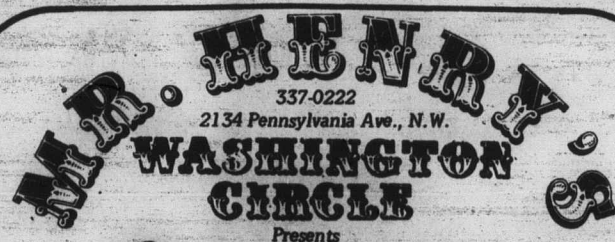
Since the language barrier constitutes the preponderate difficulty in succeeding at a foreign school, the EuroMed program also includes an intensive 8-12 week medical and conversational language course, mandatory for all students. Five hours daily, the course is given in the country where the student will attend medical school.

In addition, the European Medical Students Placement Service provides students with an 8-12 week intensive cultural orientation course, with American students now studying medicine in that particular country serving as counselors.

Senior or graduate students currently enrolled in an American university are eligible to participate in the EuroMed program.

For application and further information, phone toll free, (800) 645-1234

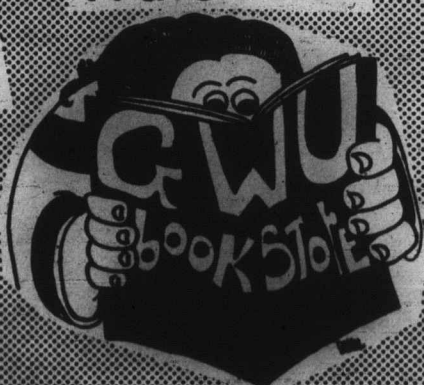
or write,
EUROPEAN MEDICAL
Students Placement Service, Inc.,
3 McKinley Avenue,
Albertson, N.Y. 11507.



Arrow

Tue — Sat, 9:30-1:00 a.m.

Watch For



Side Walk

\$ALES\$ DAYS\$

Next Wednesday and Thursday
June 20 and 21

10:00 AM TO 4:00 PM

Marvin Center First Floor Ramp

800 21st St., N.W.

Medical Books • Law Books • Text Books
Paper Back Books • Novels
Sports Wear • Novelties • Stationery

EARN WHILE YOU LEARN
BRING YOUR BOOKS
BE A PLASMA DONOR
READ HOW AND WHY

- **NEED**—Pharmaceutical companies need plasma from healthy adults to prepare vaccines and laboratory testing reagents.
- **PLASMAPHERESIS**—A common technique used to obtain plasma. Through the use of a sterile series of disposable plastic blood packs, it is possible to remove approximately a pint of plasma. The human will fully replace this volume within 48 hours.
- **WHO CAN GIVE?**—Anyone who is in good health as confirmed by a medical examination and history taken at the time of donation.
- **AGE REQUIREMENTS**—Those persons 21-65 in the area with positive identification and history taken at the time of donation.
- **DONOR PAYMENT**—This is made at the time of donation. The specific fee paid is based on the type of product for which the plasma will be used. The basic fee varies from \$5-\$15 per plasma donation, which takes approximately 1-1½ hours and can be made once or twice a week.

UNIVERSITY PLASMA CENTER
UNIBANK BUILDING
(formerly) University National Bank Building
4321 Harwick Rd., Suite 320
College Park, Maryland 20740
927-8062

Girls!

Want to enjoy an evening out on the town, dancing, dining, going to the theatre, or perhaps an afternoon sightseeing, boating and lingering through shops? Do all this and make money too! Call now, full or part-time positions available.



Rent-A-Date
ESCORT SERVICE

801 North Pitt Street, Alexandria, Va.
836-5599

Grand Jury, from p. 2

No New Charges Expected

gators Joseph F. Opalek and Douglas D. Guernsey, and Security Patrolmen Ronald M. Patterson, Michael Steger and Charles B. Finney. In addition, the two women involved in the incident testified.

Events leading to the probe began on Feb. 7, 1972, when a female student was reportedly attacked in the University Center fifth floor women's restroom. According to police reports, the assailant forced the woman to commit oral sodomy. He then unsuccessfully attempted intercourse and subsequently left the building.

Campus Security Arrests Suspect

GW Campus Security was instrumental in the arrest of a man Monday suspected of having stolen an undetermined amount of cash and of shooting the owner of the Dave Margolis Clothing Store, Sidney Margolis. The clothing store is located at 22nd and G Sts.

The man was apprehended when a witness to the crime saw him on campus and notified a security officer. Campus security notified the Metropolitan police and chased the man into a building at 2109 E St., where they held the suspect until D.C. police arrived.

The suspect, 59-year-old James White, Jr., was arraigned in D.C. Superior Court and released on bond. White allegedly shot Margolis while he held up the store. Margolis was in satisfactory condition at the GW Hospital yesterday with a gunshot wound in the abdomen.

A second attack reportedly took place 15 minutes later at 11:30 p.m., when a female student standing on 21st St. was forced to the backstage area of Lisner Auditorium by her assailant, who said he had a gun.

The assailant, according to police reports, told her to take off her clothes, raped her and forced her to commit oral sodomy. She then dressed and was taken to the Hawthorne Hotel at 2134 G St., where the assailant tried to rent a room. The desk clerk asked if anything was wrong, and the assailant fled out the front door. The clerk then called D. C. police.

Six days before he came to trial, the then 17-year-old defendant reportedly made a confession to Det. Cain. During the trial itself, Cain's testimony, which was made in the absence of the jury, was ruled hearsay, and inadmissible because the youth had not been properly advised of his rights.

Moments after the conclusion of his trial, Butler denied making a confession. He called the confession Cain referred to "a trumped up thing."

Since Butler's trial, the legal opinion which was used to rule his confession inadmissible has been overturned.

The mother of the student allegedly raped in Lisner brought suit against GW and Charles B. Finney, 61, a member of the security force here. That suit, which seeks to recover \$5,055,000, claims Finney was in the auditorium shortly before the student was attacked but did nothing to help.

Finney, in turn, filed a counterclaim seeking \$2,500,000. The counterclaim alleges that the coed and her mother made slanderous

remarks about him to D. C. police, remarks which reportedly accused him of being in "collusion" with the alleged rapist. Finney has been on administrative leave with pay since February, 1972.

One month after his trial, Butler, who cannot be retried, repeated his confession before the grand jury. However, last month Butler retracted much of that confession in a sworn deposition he made in regard to a civil suit against GW, claiming that Hoffman and Cain caused him to make that confession.

GW's alleged impropriety concerning the sexual assaults and their aftermath was a topic often argued on the campus this past semester. In February, GW Law Prof. John F. Banzhaf III sought unsuccessfully to have the Faculty Senate conduct its own investigation concurrently with the grand jury probe.

Banzhaf, commenting on the grand jury decision Tuesday, said the University was guilty of a "gross violation" of students' rights. He criticized a purported GW investigation of the sexual and personal habits of the female student involved in the Lisner incident.

He also said the grand jury was going to indict two persons but decided against this when Butler retracted his confession last month. Banzhaf did not reveal the source of his information, nor did he say who would have been indicted.

Elliott declined to respond to Banzhaf's remarks, saying in a prepared statement: "...the University is not free to comment or answer charges because of the civil suits relating to the case."

Richardson Cancels Due to Watergate

by Brad Manson
Editor-in-Chief

GW President Lloyd H. Elliott and the Columbian College were affected by the Watergate affair last month when scheduled commencement speaker Elliot L. Richardson cancelled the engagement due to his shift from the Defense to Justice Department.

The commencement exercises were not totally passive, however, as senior speaker Roger Schechter blasted the GW administration for lack of student and community input and the Faculty Senate for representing only "the conservative tenured faculty and its interests."

The Richardson controversy ensued when it was reported that he was invited and would speak at the commencement ceremonies May 6. Elliott said Richardson had been invited in October when he was Secretary of H.E.W. and that the administration would not rescind that invitation, despite growing student dissent.

In his opening remarks at commencement, Elliott said, "We invited the Secretary of H.E.W., the Secretary of Defense accepted and the Attorney General declined."

"I've been told I shouldn't parade before the graduating class a man who can't hold a steady job," Elliott quipped.

An assistant who was with the Attorney General when he was Defense Secretary from January to May said Tuesday that Richardson cancelled his speech because of his appointment as Attorney General. The assistant said Richardson was called to Camp David, Md. one week before commencement to speak with President Nixon and learned of his new position.

Due to his new responsibilities as Attorney General, the Watergate case and scheduled confirmation hearings, all of Richardson's appointments were cancelled, the assistant said.

The assistant said he "thought it was a shame" that students had not been consulted about their commencement speaker and added "that in my mind gave some justice to their determination to make a fuss."

Schechter alluded to the Richardson selection as an example of "the leadership crisis" that exists at GW. He said the choice of Richardson "encouraged anger and frustration rather than confidence or respect" in administrative decisions.

Schechter said the Faculty Senate "too often" felt students were subversive and scrutinized student suggestions until they found subversive content. He said the Senate only listened when students became alumni and that "this type of attitude" caused students to have "deep feelings of mistrust" in the administration.

After Schechter's speech, Classics Professor John F. Latimer rose and said, "Half of what this young man said is not true. It is not true that he has just finished his education because his education is just beginning. I hope this young man will learn to exercise good judgement." Latimer received loud applause from the parental section of the audience and scattered boos from the graduating seniors.

After Latimer's remarks Elliott said, "And we thought Mr. Richardson would be controversial."



Don't miss the
35TH NATIONAL FOLK
FESTIVAL

Wolf Trap Farm Park
Vienna, Virginia

THURSDAY-SUNDAY
JULY 26-29, 1973

FEATURING
Maybelle Carter & the
Carter Family
Ralph Stanley & the Clinch
Mountain Boys
Larry Johnson
Dennis McGee &
S. D. Courville
Kenny Hall
Babe Stovall
Elizabeth Cotten
Johnny Shines
Sam Hinton
Canterbury Orchestra &
Contra Dancers
PLUS MANY OTHERS

FREE Daily Workshops —
Music, Song, Dance, 11
a.m.-5 p.m. Th, Fr, Sat;
to 3 p.m. Sun.
CRAFT Workshops — Mus-
ical Instruments & Weaving

EVENING CONCERTS 8
p.m. Th, Fr, Sat.
ALL reserved seats \$3 —
Lawn \$2
10% DISCOUNT — NFFA
members only thru NFFA

For more information call
or write:
National Folk Festival
Association
1346 Connecticut Avenue,
N.W., Suite 718
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 296-5322

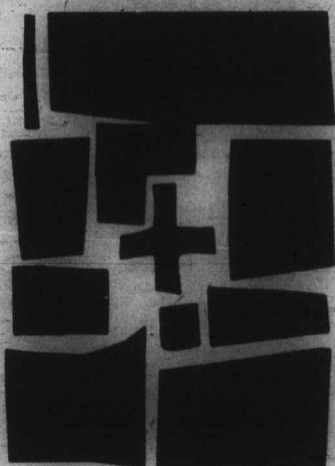
LILI BARRY'S

Red Lion GW SPECIAL

\$1.00—Choice of Hot Pastrami, Kosher Salami,
Liverwurst and mug of beer
From 3 to 7 p.m. only
Special — Mon.-Fri. only

OPEN
MON.-FRI.
11:30 a.m.—2:00 a.m.

OPEN
SAT. & SUN.
6:00 p.m.—2:00 a.m.



Sunday Folk Mass

10:30 A.M.

Marvin Center Theatre

Saturday
Evening Mass

4:15 P.M.
Newman Center
2210 F St. N.W.

Daily Mass

12:10
Newman Center
Confession — On Request
Father John S. Wintermyer
Chaplain

Information: 676-6855

exhibition
& sale of
original
graphics
for collectors

CHAGALL, BASKIN, ROUAULT,
DAUMIER, MATISSE, PICASSO
AND MANY OTHERS.

Sponsored by:
G. W. University
Program Board



George Washington
University
The Marvin Center
Ground Floor
Monday, June 18
11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sponsored by the
Program Board

PURCHASES MAY BE CHANGED

SPONSORED BY
FERDINAND ROTEN GALLERIES

LSAT PREPARATION

There is a difference!

- Small groups; unlimited questions
- 7 Sessions — 28 hours
- Testing and training in all areas
- Voluminous home study material
- Constantly updated curriculum
- Make-up lessons available

The only metropolitan area course
offering all these features

REGISTER NOW FOR JULY LSAT

Call 530 0211 530 8718 (after 6 P.M.)



STANLEY H. KAPLAN
EDUCATIONAL CENTER

1300 K Street, N.W.

Editorials

The Watergate Result

Most people want to believe the President of the United States, but Richard Nixon is not making it easy for them to do so. It is the natural political reaction of most Americans to give their top leader the benefit of the doubt, but the November-mandate President isn't doing much to restore their confidence, or even play on the country's political psychology.

Of course, the simplest question that Americans are asking, particularly in the conservative Midwest, is "why doesn't the President just give us all the facts, answer all of our questions and move on?" The future efficacy of the democratic process, in the long run, is riding on the possible answer to that question and the people know it.

One answer to the question could be that Nixon does feel he has given all the answers and dispelled all the fears. If he does believe that, he is still as sheltered as he ever was and Watergate did nothing to change the executive structure that created the bizarre affair.

But the most likely reason for Nixon's continued silence and incomplete statements is that he doesn't really want the public to know how the Watergate and its related incidents occurred.

If this reason is correct, Nixon doesn't want the public to know because he is so deeply involved that, were the truth known, resignation would be his only alternative. If Nixon is shown to be connected to the affair, and he does not quit, his power to persuade the Congress and the bureaucracy of the executive branch to follow his leadership will be eliminated. Furthermore, his ability to withstand public pressure will be virtually erased and with it his ability to convince the people that his decisions are the right ones.

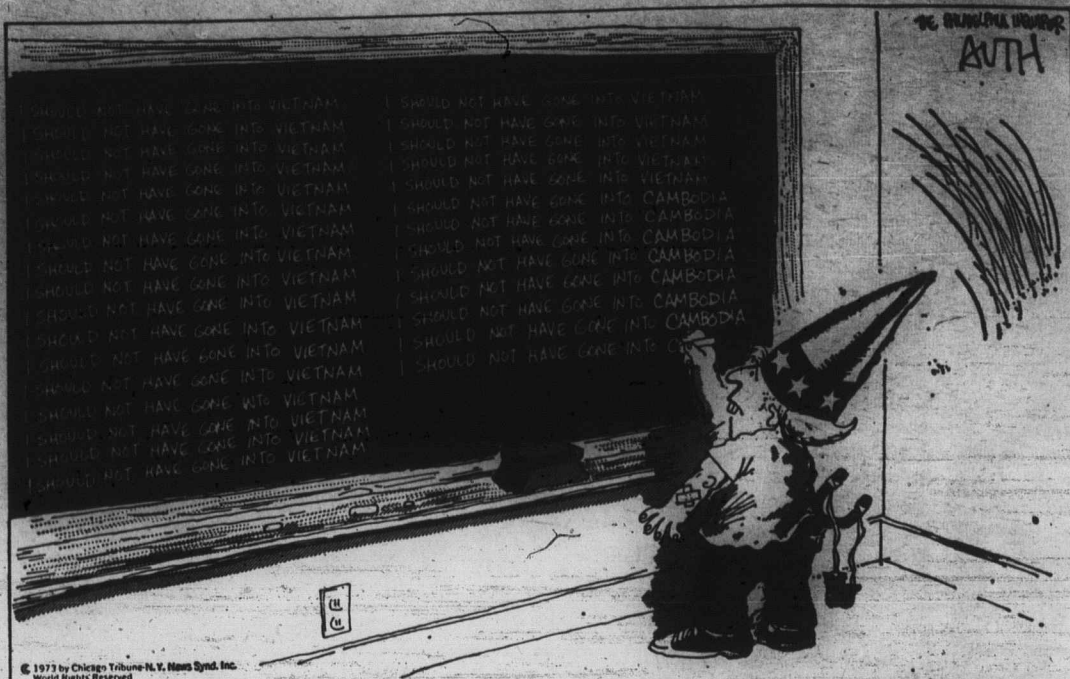
Nixon has chosen to "tough it out" simply because he has no other choice. The two major factors he has working for him are time and luck—time for the public to get bored and respond to increased attacks on the Ervin Committee and the press, and his demonstrated luck, coupled with an ability to cover his tracks within the past year so the searching prosecutors, committees and Grand Juries will be unable to directly tie him to the scandal. If the tenured politician has acted in true form, he may be President until January 20, 1976.

But at least one favorable change has occurred because of Watergate and its effects on the Nixon Administration. His power for the remaining period of his Presidency has been undeniably reduced. Richard Nixon will never have the political clout he once had and could have had in his second administration.

This could be the time in history when the Congress finally reorganizes its structure and replaces itself in its true legislative role. An innovative and united Congress could rise to be a powerful rival with the executive branch and have a positive effect on the future of the democratic process in America.

If Nixon is still President one year from now and if Congress passes new legislative programs to make up for Nixon's poorly directed ones, this country could begin to reorder its priorities in relation to the real needs of the country. Many legislative reforms are needed and a powerful Nixon would never propose or sign such bills, but a weak President with little persuasive power could easily be overcome.

Whether Nixon leaves office or stays the country will benefit from Watergate in both the long and short run as we begin to analyze our system to make it respond in the future.



The Energy Crisis: Two Views

by Mark Leemon

Just about every night this television summer season, a serious-faced Johnny Cash, on behalf of the American Oil Company, implores the viewing audience to slow down and keep their cars tuned. By utilizing such measures, he says, "We'll see the gasoline shortage through together."

Unfortunately, this current gasoline shortage is not something that will be "seen through." It is only the beginning of a larger and permanent squeeze on natural resources that has come to be known as the "Energy Crisis," a crisis that is largely the result of an energy-guzzling public, a short-sighted national government, and corporate irresponsibility.

On center stage are the Great American Energy Wasters—our six percent of the world's population that consumes 35 percent of the world's energy. "We are a nation that loves the super eight," James Kilpatrick once said, and he has a point. Roughly half of every barrel that this country uses is for the ubiquitous internal combustion engine. Pedestrians who find themselves on 21st Street around five in the afternoon will see the waste in action: hundreds of highly horse-powered, single-passenger automobiles chugging along at five mph because there are simply too many cars on the road.

At the mention of the word "road" we come to the government's role in this drama, and to its approach to transportation, which centers on the accommodation of the automobile. From the House of Representatives' recent refusal to spend gasoline tax revenues for the construction of mass transit facilities to the Department of Transportation's passion for interstate highways, our national government's alternative to the problem of too many automobiles is a do-nothing policy. This outlook is reflected in the sprawl of Washington's suburbia, where a careless person is faced with a dilemma reminiscent of Robinson Crusoe.

The President's recent request for Research and Development (R&D) funds is a good indication of the degree of the federal government's commitment to solving the Energy Crisis. The figures are appalling. About half of all requested R&D monies for 1973—\$8.3 billion of \$17.7 billion—is allocated for (you guessed it) the Department of Defense, while an obvious answer to the energy crunch, the conversion of solar energy to electrical energy, receives scant attention. NASA's research made solar energy conversion a vital tool in space exploration—and a potential panacea for our country's energy woes. Yet in the proposed budget for fiscal 1973 there is only \$12 million earmarked for solar energy research, about the cost of two jet fighter planes.

Adding irony to injury, the 1974 budget proposal for NASA, the primary source of applied research in the country for the past ten years, is \$188 million less than their 1971 budget. Where is the investment for the future? Ask the aerospace physicist driving a cab in Los Angeles.

Last in the drama's triumvirate of characters are the major oil companies, which control petroleum from drilling to retailing. Once more, waste is the watchword. The prime example is the oil depletion allowance, a 20 percent tax break given to the oil companies on the costs of exploration for new reserves. These companies claim that the allowance is not enough. One would think that AMOCO, for example, could spend less on paying the King of Country Music to do their PR before they bellyache about the insufficiency of their government handout.

There is speculation that this summer's shortage of gasoline is a contrivance on the part of the major oil companies, designed to force the small independent retailers and refineries out of business and the price of gasoline up. A Washington Post article of June 9, for example, quotes Attorney General Robert Morgan of North Carolina as saying that the current shortage is "a result of the combined collaboration of international oil companies with foreign government."

See LEEMON, p. 5

by Kevin C. Mullany

American Petroleum Institute

Every serious national problem tends to generate its share of "snap" answers. And solutions to each problem, this line of instant analysis claims, can be achieved through the snap of a finger.

It's not surprising to find the nation's current energy supply problem drawing this kind of offhand response in some quarters. Without a shred of supporting evidence, charges are being made that the nation's oil companies are conspiring to contrive the energy shortage generally and the gasoline shortfall specifically.

These charges, of course, are false. Unfortunately, they are being repeated often and insistently. As a result, almost without parallel in American history, unsupported statements are gaining an air of credibility through repetition.

What are the facts?

First, the U. S. petroleum industry set all-time records for production of its major products, gasoline and distillate fuels (home heating oil and diesel fuel), during the first five months of 1973. This is hardly the action of an industry trying to "contrive" a shortage. The spot shortages of gasoline today and the shortfalls in distillate fuels last winter are not, then, the result of any holdback in petroleum production.

Second, demand for petroleum products is simply outrunning available supplies—for a number of reasons. In part, the surging consumer demand can be attributed to the growing concern we all share for the environment. In turn, this concern has had a decided impact on both distillate fuels and gasoline.

Restrictions have been placed on the mining and use of coal. Delays have been experienced in the construction and start-up of new nuclear power plants. Regulations have been adopted limiting the use of high-sulfur residual oil. These factors—coupled with the shortage of natural gas created by its artificially low, regulated field price and its environmental advantages—have combined to create a staggering demand for distillate fuel oils by diverse users. For example, electric utility demand for distillates increased from 8,000 barrels a day in 1967 to 186,000 barrels a day in 1972. Distillates are also used to power diesel trucks, railroads, and farm equipment.

Much the same situation obtains with respect to gasoline. The pollution-control devices installed on newer-model cars have increased gasoline demand by some 12½ million gallons daily.

Other factors leading to the sharp rise in gasoline consumption are the increased number of cars on the road (the U.S. automotive industry reported that new car sales for the first quarter of 1973 were nearly 20% higher than last year's comparable period); the public's increased purchase of gasoline-consuming options, especially air conditioning; and the sharp climb in sales of travel trailers, pleasure boats, and other gasoline-consuming vehicles and equipment.

As a result, gasoline demand increased by 6.5% in 1972; and rose another 6.9% during the first four months of 1973, compared to the same four-month period last year.

Collectively, these many demands on both distillates and gasoline represent an unprecedented increase in everyday petroleum use by the general public and all segments of commerce.

For several years, oil industry spokesmen have been seeking to alert the public and government officials that petroleum demand was exceeding expectations. And industry officials sought to propose workable solutions designed to balance the need for both adequate energy supplies and improved environmental conditions.

Factors outside the industry—not conspiracy within the industry—have combined to create the present energy shortfall. The energy supply situation, unfortunately, may worsen before it gets better. Unfounded charges could increase the task of

See MULLANY, p. 5

HATCHET

Brad Manson
Editor-in-Chief

Michael Drezin
Associate Editor
Jay Krupin
Sports Editor
Mark Leemon
Business Manager

Leslie Prince
Managing Editor
Budd Gray
Photography Editor
Dirck Holscher
Production Manager

Staff

Scott Bliss, Donna Fletcher, Jon Higman, Michael Kushner, David Leaf, Stuart Oelbaum, Phil Robbins, Ken Sommer, Jeff Wice.

Opinions expressed in editorials are those of the Hatchet editorial staff and are not necessarily those of the University or of the student body. Opinions expressed in columns and cartoons do not necessarily reflect those of the Hatchet editorial staff.

Published semi-weekly from September to May, except for holidays and exam periods, by the students of The George Washington University at 800 21st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Editorial

offices located at The Hatchet, 800 21st Street, N.W., Suite 433, Washington, D.C. 20008. Subscription price: \$6.00 per year. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

Nixon's Impeachment Needed

by Ken Sommer

The Watergate scandal has shaken the roots of American government in a way unparalleled since the emergence of "big government" in the 1930s. The outrageous abuses of power in the name of national security by the President and his staff which have come to public attention in recent months have resulted in a nationwide, non-partisan loss of confidence in and respect for those who have been elected to head our government. In fact, the loss of confidence goes much further—to the government itself.

Prior to last November's election, several hard-working journalists attempted to inform the public of the suspicious activities of the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP). The public did not wish to be bothered by these reports. Nixon's staff had done its best to sabotage the campaigns of his strongest opponents, ensuring the nomination of perhaps his weakest opponent, Senator George McGovern. Nixon, in his own self-righteous manner, was able to paint a false image of himself as the nation's only hope against an incompetent radical who couldn't control his own staff. The public was afraid to face the facts because it did not want to consider that Nixon might not be as holy and clean as he believed himself to be.

Richard Nixon has never made a secret of his desire to go down in history. He takes pride in being the "first" President to do many things. His every action has always reflected what was best for Richard Nixon, regardless of what was best for the public. His campaigns for the House, Senate and Vice Presidency were vicious hate campaigns based on Red-baiting, fear, innuendo, and tactics generally so immoral and unethical as to go against all the principles of democracy and fair play our country was supposedly founded upon. There could be no better way for Richard Nixon to go down in history than as the "first" President who, by either losing control of his staff or actually master-minding it himself, used CIA espionage tactics in a scheme to undermine the entire American electoral process and deny the American people their Constitutional right to fairly and honestly elect their President. Whether he personally directed the espionage or not, Nixon is guilty of ignorance and misconduct as President of the United States. Nixon will go down in history all right—not as the President who brought a generation of peace, but as the Watergate President.

A few months ago, the word "impeachment" would have been dismissed as an impossibility in the case of Richard Nixon. Impeachment is now being widely discussed by respected members of both parties. Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Governor Pat Lucy (D-Wisc.), and Representative Pete McCloskey (R-Calif.), among others, have spoken seriously on the possibility of bringing charges against the President. As the continuous stream of revelations and concessions of Administration misconduct comes out in public and private investigations, the possibility of impeachment comes closer. Only a majority vote of the House is needed to impeach (bring charges against) the President. It is not beyond the realm of thought for such to happen if developments continue as they have until now. To convict a President, a two-thirds vote of the Senate is required. At present, it is doubtful that might occur.

Nevertheless, it is fascinating to realize that a man who was elected by one of the greatest landslide victories in history just six months

ago is now faced with the threat of impeachment. One wonders what must be going through the President's mind. Could a man who would have done anything to become and remain President even consider resigning to avoid the embarrassment to himself and his country an impeachment trial would surely bring about? Could this man with a lust for power unmatched in recent times possibly leave office voluntarily to prevent his administration from becoming a completely ineffective, lame duck, paralysis-stricken Presidency for his entire second term? Though he claims to be a man of high moral calibre and integrity, it is doubtful Richard Nixon would seriously consider bowing out.

The consequences of a Nixon

impeachment or resignation are widely argued and debated. Many say either event will surely destroy our system of government, resulting in complete economic chaos. Some, such as Ronald Reagan, say Nixon and his staffers are not really "criminals at heart," so they should not be punished. They were, as Nixon puts it, "over-zealous" in their pursuit of a greater America. Still others say the Office of the President is too valuable an institution to be tarnished by the actions of Watergate. Even if Nixon is guilty, these people say, we cannot destroy the Presidency to punish Nixon.

It seems, however, completely unrealistic to accept the argument that impeachment or resignation will result in the destruction of our

system of government. Our system of government is established in the Constitution of the United States of America. The legal procedure for dealing with a Chief Executive who violates the law is to impeach, try, and either convict or exonerate. In these short two hundred years, can we have strayed so far from the founding principles of legality and justice to the point where we are afraid to apply these principles to the men who hold the highest offices in the land?

To argue that the President or his staff members are not really criminals at heart is the most incredible thing to come out of this affair. "Mr. Law and Order" himself, former Attorney General John Mitchell, is subject to the same laws of criminality as the

thousands of persons he sought to bring to "justice" while serving as this nation's chief law enforcer. To say that Mitchell, or any other member of the Administration, or CREEP, is above the laws which govern this country is an insult to every American who has tried to live a clean, ethical, legal life.

The Presidency has become, in modern times, America's answer to a monarchy. We have placed the President, regardless of party, on a pedestal where he can do no wrong. All of a sudden, a master politician who makes it to the top becomes a God-like being who is above suspicion and should not be forced to answer to anyone. Congress has permitted this and we, as voters, have permitted this. The Watergate revelations have shown us that the time has come to shake up that office and to put the Presidency in perspective with our Constitutional framework of power and responsible government. The impeachment and conviction or resignation of Richard Nixon is imperative to restore confidence in the government. It is necessary to strip this nation of the myth that once a politician becomes President he is infallible and need not be checked.

Regardless of the outcome of Watergate, whether Nixon remains in office or not, the Presidency is due for major alterations. Americans are fed up with the enormous, self-serving, inefficient federal government, headed by one man who is responsible to no one save himself. We are heading for a new era of Congressional responsibility in which, hopefully, we will witness a restoration of the type of government of checks and balances our Constitution requires to prevent the abuses of power demonstrated by the Nixon Administration. Removing Nixon from office is the first positive step in that direction. To save the Presidency and the entire government, those who have violated the law, whomever they are, must be punished.

In the midst of this crisis of government in America, one cannot forget Nixon's last campaign slogan: FOUR MORE YEARS (with two off for good behavior). Ken Sommer is a GW alumnus.

Leemon,
from p. 4

While these international oil companies may or may not have manufactured this crisis they certainly don't seem to be grieving at its consequence. Gasoline prices are up and several hundred independent stations have closed because they have no gas to sell. These events have prompted Senator Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) to remark that "the major oil firms have irresponsibly abused their market power."

Clearly, the federal establishment must face the possible necessity of directly supervising this country's oil industry if the major oil companies are indeed responsible, by collusion or benign neglect, for this summer's gasoline shortage.

Mark Leemon is the Hatchet Business Manager.

Mullany,
from p. 4

locating, developing and distributing to consumers the fuels we will need to meet national social, economic and environmental goals. "Snap" answers cannot solve the energy supply problem. They can only serve to confuse and undermine the confidence of the public. Kevin C. Mullany is an employee with the American Petroleum Institute here in Washington.



Photo by Budd Gray

Press Credibility Restored

by Prof. Phil Robbins

Revelations have come so thick and fast about the Watergate that probably few of us have had much chance to try to relate what such a dismal affair means to us personally.

When I think of myself in relation to the scandal, I see me in the Herblock cartoon, bathrobed and hand over my eyes as I grope for the morning newspaper, unbelieving eyes peeping out between my fingers in dismay at the latest headlines.

For most of us, the recent months have made newspaper reading a more exciting pastime than for some years past. Of deeper importance, Watergate has blunted much of the sort of press criticism spearheaded by Spiro Agnew and has certainly helped shore up sagging public confidence in the nation's news profession.

Compare what Mr. Agnew has said in the past three and a half years about the press, and what Ronald Ziegler said last October about the Washington Post's "shabby journalism" and "character assassination" with what the Administration has had to say more recently.

President Nixon, on April 30: "It was the system that has brought the facts to light and that will bring those guilty to justice—a system that in this case included a determined grand jury, honest prosecutors, a courageous judge... and a vigorous free press." Mr. Ziegler, one day later: "When we are wrong (about the Post), we are wrong, as we were in that case."

News media reported this reversal with extreme self-satisfaction: "a week of almost surrealistic vindication" and "sublime vindication," although Post publisher

Katharine Graham was content to accept Ziegler's apology "with pleasure" and to add, "It is a very great satisfaction to find that the press's credibility has been proven to the whole world, and I hope that this will be remembered."

Carl Bernstein of the Post, one of the two reporters who really broke the case open, feels "the credibility of the press in general right now, is infinitely higher than it has been in a long time."

And CBS's Walter Cronkite hopes "that segment of the public which had bought the administration line (against the media) will reconsider the value of a free press."

However, Cronkite has gone on to sound a warning against complacency: "While it would take extraordinary gall for the administration to resume its attacks on the press now, the atmosphere it has created will take some time to dissipate, and it has set in motion a train of events (like the First Amendment cases on confidentiality of news sources) that still present a serious danger to our freedom of speech and press."

Spectacular as a news show as it has been, Watergate has probably had more effect so far on surface feelings about the press than on basic feelings.

Take the President himself. Days after his acknowledgement of the press's salutary role in exposing Watergate, he blamed the sequence of events that led to the creation of the "plumbers" and then to the "buggers" on national security news leaks published in the papers. Then he told the returned POW's, "It is time to quit making national heroes out of those who steal secrets and publish them in newspapers..." as much

a slam at the press as at Daniel Ellsberg. Mr. Ziegler referred to "shocking and irresponsible abuse" in "anonymous charges against the President of the United States"—statements aimed at the sources of a news story, but surely aimed just as much at the medium of the news account.

Letters to the Editor columns still carry a remarkable number of letters hitting the press for supposedly blowing Watergate out of proportion.

For someone like myself, associated with the news profession, Watergate is that fresh proof that we need, from time to time, to establish the wisdom of the First Amendment. But some professionals like David Broder have warned about the weaknesses of the press that have been as much exposed by Watergate as the strengths—the fact that so few reporters were put to digging into the Watergate story for such a long time, as one example.

If public confidence in the press is up for the short term as much as it is down for the Administration, the long-term significance of Watergate for the press is still to be established. I hope it will become a touchstone of First Amendment rights, and a reminder that prestige and credibility for newspeople and their profession is built slowly, out of careful work. As Carl Bernstein put it, "The reason that the Washington Post... was able to make it through this story to the point where our credibility is now... is because we were very careful." He added, "I do hope that one of the lessons of all this is that we'll all become a bit more responsible."

Phil Robbins is an Associate Professor of Journalism at GW.

R.F.K. Concert Is A Success

by Jeff Wice

The good ole Grateful Dead and the Allman Brothers Band came to RFK Stadium last weekend for what was advertised as the rock festival of the summer. People came from as far as Georgia, Maine and the midwest for this festival. The crowds numbered 50,000 on Saturday and 30,000 on Sunday.

The stadium grounds had a festival-like appearance by Friday evening, when there were nearly 3,000 music fans camping outside the gates and in the enormous parking fields. By noon on Saturday, when the gates opened, the stadium was a mass of happy, half-naked, excited fans waiting for the opening by the Dead at 2:30.

Stadium officials did not permit ice coolers or bottles into the stadium, so everybody had to wait in the seemingly endless lines for frankfurters and orange drinks (which left much to be desired.)

They opened half an hour early (much to the delight of the crowd) with Chuck Berry's "Promised Land." They played a strong solid set for more than three hours, enjoying the crowd and their music. Most of their songs were from their "Europe '72" triple album, although they did play several unrecorded newer songs.

The Dead have had a somewhat shaky past experience with rock fans. Either you loved their rock or were somewhat indifferent to it. The Dead's own rejection of the music business made sales of some of their earlier recordings small.

However, with the release of "American Beauty" and "Grateful Dead/Live" (which got them their first gold album last year) the Dead have found themselves accepted by the biggest and most diverse audience yet. In the world of rock, they still stand higher than any other established American band.

They had the stadium dancing and clapping when they played "Truckin'" and continued to play just before dark, ending with the strongest "Sugar Magnolia" I have ever heard. After an hour

break, the Georgia-based Allman Brothers came out to finish the first day with another three hour set. The Allmans started very strong and played very well, immediately winning the approval of the entire stadium audience. They have had several deaths within their number and changes in their lineup but have managed to not let anything of the unfortunate past mar their performances. The two bands reversed their order of appearance for Sunday's show.

By Monday morning the immense crowds had left Washington and gone back home. A gas station attendant at the Maryland Turnpike Exxon station had remarked that each pump at his station had ten to 20 cars lined up for gas between midnight and three a.m.



Grateful Dead members Jerry Garcia and Bob Weir.

Photo by Jeff Wice

Movies Provide Wide Selection

by Stuart Oelbaum and Brad Manson

The Adversary—Satyajit Ray's heralded piece on a young Indian man in Calcutta searching for a job and himself concurrently. The movie is outdated and the message somewhat overdone, but the contrasts of political thought in India as opposed to the United States are interesting. It is also startling, and a bit sad, to see the Westernization of the people and life-styles in this major eastern city. (At the Inner Circle).—BM

Cesar and Rosalie—An emotional masterpiece about an unsolvable love triangle. Yves Montand is superb as the intense businessman trying desperately to win the girl. The photography is excellent and the convincing complexity of the characters lends credence to the strange turn of events. (At the

Dupont Circle).—SO

The Class of '44—Just as in this film's predecessor, *The Summer of '42*, the comic actions of the characters more than compensate for the disappointing attempts to depict the more serious side of life. The trials and tribulations of Hermie and Osey as college freshmen are particularly amusing. (At several suburban theaters).—SO

The Getaway—A slick cops and robbers story which features Steve McQueen and Ali McGraw trying to avoid the cops and save their relationship. The action-packed plot is suspenseful, but the characters are shallow. (At the Shirley Duke 2).—SO

The Heartbreak Kid—The amazing story of a shrewd young guy

who dumps his wife on their honeymoon to pursue Cybill Shepherd. The humor depends on the exploitation of the stereotypes of Eastern Jews and Midwestern Wasps. A funny fantasy anchored by Jeannie Berlin's strong performance as the discarded wife. (At the Cerberus 3 and suburban theaters).—SO

Hitler: The Last Ten Days—A disappointing tale of Adolf Hitler's last days in his bunker in Berlin as the allied forces defeat the last German armies and win the war. The factual material, such as planning sessions and meetings with his top generals, is interesting, but the movie is hardly believable in some places. (At the Janus 1).—BM

Last Tango in Paris—An interesting and sometimes puzzling

story of an American hotel owner in Paris reacting to his wife's suicide. The infamous Marlon Brando is very good in the leading role, but the movie shouldn't be seen for its sex because it will be disappointing. The sex is merely a subplot, while the major theme develops into a very thought-provoking message. (At the Avalon 1—reservations only).—BM

Money, Money, Money—A French film about a band of crooks capitalizing on political crimes such as kidnapping and hijacking. The topic is clever and some of the idiosyncrasies are humorously exploited. However, the movie is not as funny, funny, funny as it could be. With subtitles. (At the Cerberus 1 and the Studio 1).—SO

Scarecrow—Remember those enticing ads about the future owners of a carwash? Ignore them. In the movie, the future doesn't come and the present consists of the dull story of two misfits bumbling around the country. The script and the plot (or lack of) are insufficient vehicles for the promising talent of Al Pacino. (At the Cinema).—SO

Slither—James Caan plays an ex-con who gets involved in a wild search for embezzled loot. He is joined by wacky Sally Kellerman and a meticulous suburban couple, Peter Boyle and Louise Lasser. An enjoyable film highlighted by an amusing scene at a bingo game. (At suburban theaters).—SO

State of Siege—A very well done story about the kidnapping and execution of an American AID official by a rebel group in a Latin American country. Based on a true story, the film provides a good insight into some of the devious functions of American officials abroad as well as the workings of a revolutionary group. It's well worth it to see why the American Film Institute wouldn't show this at its Kennedy Center opening. (At the Outer Circle 1).—SO

Ten from Your Show of Shows—An erratic sampling of the old Sid Caesar TV shows. Some skits, such as the business lunch, are hysterical and make it worthwhile to sit through the other less entertaining ones. (At the Fine Arts).—SO

Wedding in White—For some reason this movie won Best Picture from the Canadian Film Board. A young girl is raped by a friend of her brother's. When she becomes pregnant her father marries her off to an old crotch to avoid disgrace. Some movies about reprehensible characters doing reprehensible things have redeeming qualities. This one doesn't. (Avalon 2).—SO

Arts and Entertainment

New Literary Selections Worth Reading

by Scott Bliss

FOREWARDS AND AFTERWORDS. By W.H. Auden. 529 pages. Random House. \$12.50.

The genius of W. H. Auden, so evident in his poetry, is not lacking in his prose works. This latest collection of his essays clearly demonstrates how his insight, in combination with his masterful style, can make the most esoteric topic seem clear as day. The essays were originally written as reviews, mainly for *The New York Review of Books* and *The New Yorker*, or as introductions to editions of works varying in subject matter from classical Greek authors to Thomas Mann.

Although Mr. Auden once remarked that he wrote his poems for love while he earned his living by prose, one cannot help being carried away by the force of his lucid and penetrating literary style, which, at times, appears to be a sort of poetry in prose form.

Two essays deserve special attention. The first is Auden's discussion of the civilization of ancient Greece. In this Auden demonstrates his ability to convey a great deal of information without lapsing into a dry, academic tone. One finishes the essay with a genuine desire to know more about the ancient Greeks. This is certainly the mark of a superlative essayist.

The second is actually two essays concerning Kierkegaard. In these selections the author manages to make Kierkegaard's phil-

osophy seem much less abstract than one would imagine it to be. In fact, throughout Auden's works this is a characteristic; his wit and flowing style make the most difficult concepts seem far less frightening and the most revered figures of literature and philosophy far more human.

For anyone interested in philosophy and literature, this book is invaluable. In fact, everyone, regardless of his/her interests, can find something in this volume of interest. W. H. Auden is truly one of the greatest writers, not only of poetry, but also of prose, in the 20th Century.

CHIMERA. By John Barth. 308 pages. Random House. \$6.95.

John Barth's latest work, like the creature of its title, is a whole consisting of three distinct parts. While one could take each of the separate parts as a complete short story, when taken together they form a synthesis articulating the culmination of Barth's works to date. The book explores the nature of the relationships between man and woman, the nature of the hero, and the search for immortality, through the retelling of three myths, two of them Greek and one Arabic.

Barth, in his approach to his story (stories?), utilizes a delightful juxtaposition of well-grounded scholarship and his own special brand of humor to present the reader with a thoroughly enjoyable experience in reading. Once again, he has proved himself to be a

master of the English language, treating it in such a way that it performs for him as a lion does for its trainer. There are times when his verbal acrobatics force the reader to stop and turn back several pages to figure out what the author is saying, but, far from being a drawback to enjoying the novel, this only serves to make the reading more challenging. Unlike so many other novels, *Chimera* is complete; one feels that nothing has been left out and nothing more should be added to it. John Barth may very well be one of America's greatest writers.

For those who are already members of the cult of Barth, this work will be a welcome addition; to those still unfamiliar with his work, this novel will soon have you searching for copies of his earlier writings.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. By John Collier. 144 pages. Alfred A. Knopf. \$6.95.

"My first objective was the making of a screenplay out of the most dramatic, spectacular and significant parts of Milton's epic, much as certain Romans built their lesser dwellings of materials quarried from the palaces and monuments of a grander past. Or as the butcher hews his steaks and his sirloins from the unresisting carcass of even the lordliest of bulls. Or, the pious may say, as the hyena..."

Thus Collier begins his work, subtitled "A Screenplay for Cinema of the Mind." One may

shudder at the thought of an adaptation of Milton's great classic, but, bearing in mind that the purpose of the work is not to expand or transform Milton, but rather to celebrate his monumental creation, one can approach his work with much less dread. In fact, if one can refrain from the dangerous practice of comparison, it is possible to see a great deal of merit in this work.

Collier portrays the characters in the drama with great force and compassion. The titanic events of the Expulsion from Heaven and the Fall of Man are treated with all the cinematic grandeur and/or pathos they deserve. At times, Collier seems to give in to the temptation of melodrama, but, if this is not entirely excusable, it is certainly understandable considering the scope of his subject matter.

Perhaps the most laudable feature of the screenplay is the author's treatment of Eve. Finally, someone has portrayed Eve as a living person rather than as merely a lifeless prop. In Eve's character one can feel the driving urges of humanity (at least in the fallen state by which we know it), as well as a touch of primal Women's Liberation. For Collier, Eve is the heroine of the epic.

One point, so often overlooked, deserves special mention. The book itself is beautiful. Even if one hates every word of the work, the printing is a joy to view. All in all, this is a book well worth investigating.

Mr. Smith Goes To Dallas

by Jay Krupin
Sports Editor

The GW campus was barren as the June sun beat down on the Washington streets. The temperature rose to 90 degrees. Yet, hidden behind the anonymity of a few pick-up basketball games in the Tin Tabernacle, Randy Smith was toying with that monstrous machine called the Universal Gym.

Smith played Colonial basketball as a reserve center this past

year. But it is not for the ability to battle the boards that Smith is developing his body into a Charles Atlas prototype. Instead, he is tuning up his muscles to win a spot on the Dallas Cowboys of the National Football League.

This past February, Smith was contacted by the Dallas organization and was consequently invited to attend the Cowboys' Veterans and Rookies Camp at the end of May. This was quite a shock for the native of Cincinnati, Ohio, who hasn't donned a gridiron jersey

since his junior year of high school. Smith is nevertheless optimistic about his chances to be a professional football player. "I lived through the trial camp in Dallas and some of the veterans said that was worse than training camp. I'm looking forward to coming to camp in July." He is to report to the Cowboys' pre-season camp around the second week in July.

Standing 6-7, the personable Smith has gained 32 pounds since the basketball season terminated. The Cowboys would like him to report at approximately 250, but not more. His daily weight program has allowed him to build himself up to 247. He is very pleased with his progress.

The Cowboys are planning to try Smith at a defensive end position. Smith can see himself in that role, mainly because of his size. Larry Cole, a starting defensive end for Dallas, weighs about 240-250 and stands 6-3. Smith is in the same weight range as Cole, but stands four inches taller. It is his belief that the four inches will be a great asset towards his making the squad.

In his senior year, Smith was used mainly in situations when the Buff were having trouble under the boards. Coach Carl Slone placed him into the game to give GW more battling ability. With his additional weight, since the end of the basketball season, it is evident that Smith is powerful. The biggest question standing in the way of his football stardom deals with his speed and quickness.

The list of GW athletes in the pro ranks is not very long. But, maybe, Randy Smith may soon be added to it.



Randy Smith: A hopeful Dallas Cowboy

Colonials and Terps To Clash At Largo

The GW Colonials and the Maryland Terrapins will not play their annual basketball contest at either Ft. Myer nor at Cole Field House. Instead, they will square off in Abe Pollin's new 17,000 seat Capital Centre in Largo, Md. on Saturday, February 9, 1974, according to a joint announcement by GW Athletic Director Bob Faris and his Maryland counterpart, Jim Kehoe.

This is the first scheduled collegiate basketball game in the new arena and should add an extra incentive to both teams. GW and Maryland expect to produce exceptional seasons.

According to Faris and Kehoe, the decision to play in the Capital Centre was made for several reasons. High on the list was the huge seating capacity available at Largo. Areawide interest in this game between the two potential powerhouses is expected to be great, and the 17,000 seats should be ample to handle the huge demand for tickets that is anticipated.

GW will have four starters back from a sophomore-donated team that finished with a fine 17-9 record. The list of returning veterans expected to meet the Terps in Largo includes junior guard Pat Tallent, the Buff leading scorer with a 18.8 average, 6-11 center Clyde Burwell, Haviland Harper, and Keith Morris.

In making the announcement, Faris said, "GW and Maryland have the potential to be the Nation's Top Ten next year. It is only fitting such a game, with its rivalry, be played at the Largo Arena."



This artist's conception of the Capital Centre, presently under construction, will be the site of the next GW-Maryland confrontation.

Sports

Buff Baseball Excels; Coach Smith Resigns

The GW baseball team closed out its 1972-73 season with two, decisive victories over Villanova and Baltimore to finish the year with a satisfying 19-12 record. This included the 8-4 mark compiled by the Colonials during the fall as they won the D.C. Collegiate Baseball League title. The 19 wins are the most for a GW baseball team since 1957, when the Buff finished with a 19-4 showing.

Part of GW's success must be attributed to the experiment in

that beginning this September the fall league will be expanded to six teams, with the addition of George Mason University. Each team will have a 20-game schedule. The other schools in the league, along with George Mason and GW, include American, Catholic, Georgetown and Howard.

The fall league proved a blessing for Washington area baseball teams this year. With the poor spring weather, many of the teams were forced to cancel a number of games. GW had to forego seven spring games but still managed to play 31 games overall.

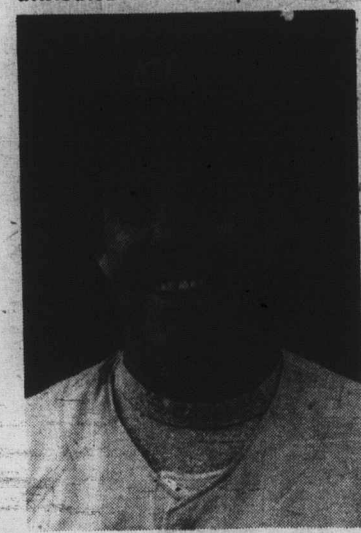
The Colonials were an extremely young team this year and hold great promise for the future. Coach Bill Smith started six freshmen at times and still managed to win 19 games.

The GW batting attack was led by freshmen outfielders Mark Sydnor and Kevin Bass. Sydnor, from Rockville, Md., hit .282, while Bass, from Silver Spring, Md., batted .276. Senior Jodie Wampler led the mound crew with a 8-1 record and a 2.46 ERA. Junior Pat Pontius also played a major part in the Colonials' success as he compiled a 7-4 record and a 2.56 ERA.

Unfortunately, Coach Smith will not be around to help the talented squad mature. The third-year coach, who led the Buff to a 45-32 record, has announced his intention to resign because of a conflict with his full-time job. It is hard to believe that GW really hopes to be a contender when they cannot keep a coach of Smith's caliber on its staff.

Bob Tallent, currently assistant basketball and baseball coach at GW, has been named the new head baseball coach. Tallent will continue to perform his duties with the basketball team as well.

Tallent says he is delighted to assume the added duties of coaching the baseball team. "I enjoy coaching, period," he commented, "whether it is baseball or basketball. We've got a young team with just about everyone coming back. I'm looking forward to having a real good year next year."



Former Coach Bill Smith

split-season baseball, which added fall games to the previously all spring schedule. GW Athletic Director Bob Faris has announced

GW Adds 2 Coaches

Len Baltimore and Ted Pierce have both been named to the GW coaching staff, according to Athletic Director Bob Faris. Baltimore will join Bob Tallent and Tom Schneider as assistant basketball mentors under head coach Carl Slone. Pierce will take the helm of the Colonial tennis squad.

The 23-year-old Baltimore graduated from GW in 1972 after three years as a starter for the Colonial hoopmen. He feels the appointment offers him an excellent opportunity to break into coaching and help the program at GW.

"I know the system here," said Baltimore, "and I feel I can be of some help working with our forwards. The program is growing fast, and I am looking forward to being a part of it."

Coach Slone believes Baltimore will be a great asset to the Colonials as a floor coach, in recruiting, and in scouting the Buff opponents.

Ted Pierce, head pro at the

Greenway Club in McLean, Va., will succeed Pierce Kelley who led the Buff to a dismal 5-12 season. The new coach is a retired government economist.

Pierce attended GW where he played three years of varsity tennis and captained the tennis team in 1937. During his junior and senior years, he won 13 consecutive singles matches for the Colonials.

During 1971 and 1972, Pierce coached the George Mason University tennis team to the championship of the Potomac Intercollegiate Conference.

Blackie's Jr. STEAK PARLORS

FROM THE BROILER...YOUR CHOICE OF:

10oz. TOP SIRLOIN STEAK
1 lb. CHOPPED SIRLOIN STEAK
\$2.95
(OPENING SPECIAL)

8oz. N.Y. SIRLOIN STEAK **\$1.50**
8oz. FILET MIGNON **\$1.50**

SERVED WITH FRENCH FRIES

PLUS
UNLIMITED PORTIONS OF
SALAD • DRAFT BEER or PEPSI

Desserts	Beverages
BLACKIE'S OWN:	COFFEE (REFILL) .25
CHEESE CAKE .75	TEA .25
ICE CREAM .50	MILK .25

OPEN 7 DAYS - 4PM til 10:30 PM
LUNCH 11AM-4PM / CASUAL DRESS

18th & G Streets Phone 347-5080